

TAKING OF HAVANA WILL BE A PICNIC

Large Majority of Its Population Is Hostile to Spain.

REAL CONDITION IN CUBAN CAPITAL

Gen. Blanco Not Supported by the Spirit That Resisted the British in 1762—Elements Anxious for American Success—The Hollowness of Recent Patriotic Demonstrations.

New York, April 24.—Says the Sun: There can be little doubt that the capture of Havana by an American army acting in combination with an American fleet is a comparatively easy task from a military point of view. Descriptions have already been printed of the weakness of the old-style fortifications of the seaport and of its ill placed batteries. If, according to modern military science, the defense is more formidable than the attack, this rule is not applicable to Havana. As a military factor Havana belongs still to the eighteenth century. In 1762 she could oppose a gallant resistance to the English, but she could not stand against the modern guns and the modern military science. In 1898 she has no resources to resist an American squadron of battleships, monitors and cruisers and an army of 100,000 American soldiers.

But other very important reasons exist for believing that Havana will quickly surrender to the Americans. Now, in ancient times, the degree of resistance which a city can oppose to a foreign attack depends entirely on the character, patriotism and unity of the population inside its gates. The guns and the forts are nothing without the men, and the men that fight for the guns and the forts must be backed by the enthusiasm and determination of all the inhabitants.

IN YEARS GONE BY.

Such was the case in 1762, when Havana resisted during two months the British; and the heroic death of Don Luis de Valdez, the governor of Morro castle, commanded the respect of even the enemy. A day of suspension of hostilities was accorded by the English until the body of the fallen soldier had been buried, and military honors were paid to it by both armies. Havana was then really the "ever faithful city," as the Spanish king named it in reward for its uncomprohensible loyalty. Men, women, children stood until the last for the flag of Spain. Even after the Spanish garrison had been silenced and the city had been taken by force, they did not yield to the invader. Neither threats nor magnanimity could abate their Spanish spirit. Cuban hands on the guillotine of the city waged a savage guerrilla warfare on the British. The neighboring town of Guinabacoa never yielded to the enemy. Pepe Antonio, a countryman, led a band of guerrillas around that town and wrought havoc among the troops of Lord Albemarle. The British soldiers were poisoned by the people. When the Cubans could fight no more they resorted to assassination. The uncomprohensible hostility of the people was one of the first reasons that finally compelled England, in 1762, to turn Cuba over to the Spanish king again in exchange for Florida.

QUITE DIFFERENT NOW.

Now all the conditions are quite the reverse. After Spain lost its vast possessions in South America she began to rule Cuba with an iron hand. The brave and loyal Cuban militia that fought so heroically against the foreign invaders were gradually dispersed. Spanish soldiers and Spanish officers took their place. Early in this century Cuba began to long for freedom. The old love for Spain turned to deep hatred for the mother country. The Spaniards were more considered by the Cuban as a countryman, but as an enemy. The captains general represented thereafter oppression, wrong, and injustice. Cuban martyrs were beheaded, garroted, or sent to the galleys. After a long series of conspiracies Lopez raised, in 1850, for the first time the long star flag, invaded the island twice, and finally was overpowered, caught and executed in Havana. Since then war between Cuba and Spain has gone on. The revolution of 1868 lasted ten years. After the truce of Zanjón the Cuban flag was lowered only temporarily. It was raised again in 1895, never to be conquered by the Spanish troops. Not a single Cuban, no matter how peaceable he may be by temperament, can be called a friend of Spain since the death of Narciso Lopez. All Cubans hate the Spanish rule, and they all admire and love the United States.

BLANCO IS SAID.

A few days ago, when news of the message of President McKinley was received in Havana, Cuban non-combatant population began its exodus to the United States. Captain General Blanco uttered then with deep emotion these graphic words to a member of his cabinet:

"It is a bitter lesson for us. What can we expect from a people that on the eve of a war with the foreigner flee to the very land of the enemy?"

And he was right. A large majority of the population of Havana is now hostile to Spain, and the public demonstrations of patriotism made there during the last few days. The 20,000 or 30,000 Spanish volunteers, grocers and retail merchants, nearly all of them single men and young, who went to Cuba as emigrants, lead those patriotic parades and the rest follow them, not out of enthusiasm, but from fear of being suspected as enemies of Spain and assassinated or put into prison.

THE AUTONOMISTS.

The small group of Cubans called Autonomists are among this class. The failure of the last Cuban revolution from 1868 to 1878 and the constant policy of non-interference and enforcement of neutrality laws, followed for so many years by the Washington administrations, convinced them that it was folly to believe that the patriots would ever win alone against the superior Spanish power or that the United States would aid and a helping hand to them. They tried to obtain by peaceful means what the patriots demanded by force. Believing also that their aspirations could not be realized, they have accepted everything offered to them, no matter how meagre or farcical. But that they are haters of Spain, and that they do not inspire confidence even in the most liberal Spaniards, is in Cuba a well-known fact. All their pro-Spanish demonstrations they have exaggerated in order to win a confidence which they do not deserve. Traitors to both sides, to that of their real sentiments and to that of their apparent inclinations, to the unexpected intervention of the United States in Cuba has been a hard blow. If they could now help themselves by taking the winner's side they would do so gladly.

Another important type of the Havana population hostile to Spain is the

sympathizer with the revolution or laborer, who, apart from fighting, has done and is ready to do everything that may harm the cause of Spain. The laborer is the most able of conspirators. Of him and his kind is composed the secret Revolutionary Junta in Havana, that is still mining the Spanish government inside the city and waiting for a sign of the American battleships.

The negroes, who number some 20,000, are very much divided. The majority of them are against the Spaniards. It is needless to say that the reconcentrados are also against the Spaniards and in favor of the United States.

OTHER ENEMIES.

But the most serious enemies, though not the most numerous, of the Spanish government in Havana are the Spaniards themselves, landowners or rich merchants, who favor immediate annexation to the United States as the only solution of the Cuban problem.

Leaving aside a few thousand foreigners, the male population of Havana may be estimated at 100,000. Of this number 20,000 are Spanish at heart and the rest are irreconcilable enemies of the Spanish government. Without good fortifications, with a small supply of provisions, and with a hostile population which, if it did not revolt, would make every possible effort to compel him to surrender, it is strange that General Blanco should not be able to hold out for a long time against the American army and navy.

The recent patriotic demonstrations in Havana are not true indications of the moral situation in that city.

WEEK IN CONGRESS

A Formal Declaration of War Will Be Made in Response to the Request of the President.

Washington, April 24.—It is the expectation in the senate that the week will be marked by the receipt of a message from the president asking that congress shall make a formal declaration of war, and that there will be a quick response to it. There has been some apprehension that there might be a renewal of the effort to secure a recognition of the independence of the Cuban insurgents, but the most information now is that this will not be undertaken, and that there will be practically no opposition in the senate to a war resolution.

The senate will resume consideration of the naval appropriation bill at the earliest moment. The only disputed point in the bill is the provision in regard to the price of armor, in which Senators Tillman and Butler are making an effort to have reduced from \$300 to \$200 for the three battleships now building and supplied.

The senate also will take up the army reorganization bill as soon as it can be reached after it is reported from the committee on military affairs by which it will be given prompt consideration. This committee will also take cognizance of the supposed defects in the volunteer bill and they may attempt to incorporate a provision for an income tax when the bill reaches the committee, and a stubborn contest is promised both in the committee and in the senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

If the president sends a message to congress tomorrow asking for a declaration of war it is now anticipated that the response will be prompt and emphatic. In order to show the world that all factional divisions have ceased and that the representatives of the American people are arrayed in solid and imposing phalanx behind the chief executive, the declaration of war will be passed without a word of debate and upon the roll call it is not likely that there will be a dissenting vote. Following the declaration of war the house will proceed to the work of providing the sinews with which to prosecute it. But upon this bill of war taxes there will not be a dissenting vote. The Republicans and Democrats hold widely divergent views as to the methods by which the revenues to carry on the war should be raised, but it is thought, even if the Democrats will make a long opposition.

The chief amendment the Democrats desire to offer is for an income tax which lowered only temporarily. It was raised again in 1895, never to be conquered by the Spanish troops. Not a single Cuban, no matter how peaceable he may be by temperament, can be called a friend of Spain since the death of Narciso Lopez. All Cubans hate the Spanish rule, and they all admire and love the United States.

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SPAIN WILL DO PRIVATEERING

The Decree to That Effect Was Gazetted Yesterday.

RIGHTS MAINTAINED BY SPAIN

The Rules That the Country Will Observe During the War Are Outlined in Five Clauses, Covering Neutral Flags, Goods Contraband of War, the Right to Search.

Madrid, April 24.—The following decree was gazetted today:

"Diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States and the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise which must be decided, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they, who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict."

The royal decree then says Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering and announces that for the present only cruisers will be fitted out; all treaties with the United States are annulled; thirty days are given to United States ships to leave Spanish ports.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

The rules which Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags, goods, contraband of war, the right to search and what constitutes contraband of war, ending with saying foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principle of international law and have shown scrupulous respect for morality and right of goods, contraband of war, the right to search and what constitutes contraband of war, ending with saying foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

Clause One.—The state of war existing between the United States and Spain annuls the treaty of peace and amity of October 27, 1858, and the protocol of January 12, 1857, and all other agreements, treaties or conventions in force between the two countries.

Clause Two.—From the publication of these presents, thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free from hindrance.

Clause Three.—Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the declaration of Paris, the government, respecting the principle of the laws of nations, proposes to observe and honor by orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

One.—Neutral flags covering the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war, will be respected.

Two.—Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

Three.—The blockade must be obligatory, must be effective, viz., it must be maintained with a sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral.

Four.—The Spanish government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will cooperate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

Five.—In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right to search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published.

Six.—Defines what is included in contraband of war, naming weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines, and in general all the appliances of war.

Seven.—To be regarded as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are: Captains, masters, officers and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, have committed acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque, issued by the United States.

AT CHICKAMAGUA.

Eight Thousand Regulars Are to Camp in the Immense National Park Near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 24.—All roads led to Chickamagua. The immense National park where are now encamped the United States regular troops drew thousands of people from all the surrounding country and for the day nearly depopulated Chattanooga. Even before sunrise the stream of humanity had started toward the park and by the afternoon fully 20,000 people were scattered through the vast grounds watching the incoming columns of troops and the long lines of soldiers on horseback and on foot.

The long government road leading from Chattanooga out toward Ross and the Ross Gap to the park was fairly choked with vehicles all day. Excursion trains packed in thousands from Nashville, Memphis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Huntsville, Alabama and all the intermediate towns and villages and the trains which ran to the park as often as the prompt handling of the soldiers would permit, were crowded to the platforms at every trip. It being Sunday, all drills were suspended and the soldiers were fairly settled in their camping places with little to do but to lounge around. About the railroad yards it was a busy scene. The arrival of troops during the day were heavy, but very few delays occurred on this account. Part of the troops because of the blocking of the tracks by a slight collision were compelled to spend the night in the railroad yards and marched out to the park early in the morning over the road.

Many troops are expected in tomorrow and by tomorrow night it is expected close to 15,000 soldiers will be located at the park.

Nearly the entire colored population of Chattanooga and the country around was apparently gathered around the camping places of the colored troops. The Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fifth infantry.

PORTUGUESE FRIENDLY TO SPAIN.

American Ships on the Mediterranean Will Be Easy Prey for Spain.

Madrid, April 24.—It is believed that the Spanish admirals at their meeting yesterday approved of a plan of campaign against the United States. It is information on the subject, naturally, is refused.

The rush to change paper currency for silver has ceased, thus ending the monetary crisis.

A high official asserts that the powers

are still conferring with results which are expected to benefit Spain.

The tone of the Portuguese press is friendly to Spain, and it is said demonstrations in favor of Spain have been made before several United States consulates in Mexico.

PACIFIC SQUADRON SAILS.

Olympia Will Wait for the Arrival of Consul Williams.

Hong Kong, April 24.—Five warships belonging to the United States squadron, accompanied by two store ships, left here today under sealed orders. It is believed the Philippines is the objective point of the fleet.

The United States cruiser Olympia and Baltimore will await the arrival of the United States Consul, O. F. Williams, from Manila, and will follow the fleet tomorrow.

The consul mentioned above is the O. F. Williams who for several months conducted Wood's business college in this city after its sale by E. E. Wood.

SPAIN TO DECLARE WAR.

Capture of Buena Ventura to Be the Alleged Cause.

London, April 24.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Madrid says the Spanish cabinet has decided to claim that the steamer Buena Ventura was unlawfully captured and the government will seek the support of the foreign power.

The dispatch adds that as a result of the capture of Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, the government of Spain will formally declare war against the United States.

GERMANY IS NEUTRAL.

Will Take No Steps Prejudicial to the United States.

London, April 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Germany may take no steps prejudicial to the United States nor, probably, join in any intervention on Spain's behalf. It is extremely probable that the meeting yesterday (Saturday) at Dresden, between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph signally failed to bring Germany into line with Austria."

Patriotic Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 24.—A meeting of fifty-eight representative citizens held in the city today and a resolution was adopted declaring that those enlisting and going to the front in the service of their country may go with the assurance that those dependent upon them at home will be well cared for. Several wealthy citizens promised heavy subscriptions toward fulfilling the objects of the movement.

Protecting the Delaware.

Philadelphia, April 24.—Submarine mines have been placed in position in connection with the defenses of the Delaware river, forty miles below this city. The purpose of the mines is to prevent the passage of any vessels to pass through the channel on either side of Fort Delaware between the hours of sunset and sunrise. No vessel will be allowed to anchor within three miles of the fort without special authority.

Alger Will Not Resign.

Washington, April 24.—Reports having been published that Secretary Alger intended to resign from the cabinet on account of ill health, it can be stated after inquiry of the secretary himself, that there is no foundation whatever for them. The secretary is in better health at present than at any time since he came to Washington, having completely recovered from his attack of the grip.

The Pope Is Neutral.

London, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, declares that the Vatican will observe the strictest neutrality. The pope desires prayers only for a speedy conclusion of peace. He considers the signing of a truce for victories an utterly incongruous proceeding."

Have Chicago Coppers.

Chicago, April 24.—Fifty hundred policemen have applied to Chief Kiple for permission to go to the front. Chief Kiple, with the consent of the mayor, will grant every man in the department a furlough who wishes to go to the front and will hold his place open to him until he returns.

Another Neutrality Proclamation.

Washington, April 24.—State department today received information that the governor of Hong Kong had issued a neutrality proclamation as to the United States and Spain. It is similar in terms to the already proclaimed by Jamaica and New Foundland.

Printing House Burned.

St. Louis, April 24.—The building of the Great Western Printing company, 251 and 253 Market street, was gutted by fire tonight. Loss, \$50,000. The building was a large and important one, situated near the river, and the blaze was extinguished without damage.

A Wise Precaution.

Liverpool, April 24.—Many Liverpool steamship owners have instructed their agents to avoid supplying contraband of war, and to have their captains to instantly comply with the demands of any warship which may meet and to make no attempt to escape.

Volunteered Almost to a Man.

New York, April 24.—Of the 250 officers and men comprising the crew of the American ship, the USS Albatross, which has been last night only seven refused to sign articles when requested to do so when they were paid off.

Secretary Alger Will Stick.

Washington, April 24.—Reports have been published that Secretary Alger intended to resign from the cabinet on account of ill health. It can be stated after inquiry of the secretary himself that there is no foundation whatever for them.

Dr. Hoagland Dies.

New York, April 24.—Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland, a well-known philanthropist, died tonight at his home in Brooklyn, aged 75. Among his charitable gifts was the Hoagland Hospital, which he built at a cost of \$100,000.

To Send Another Ship.

Rome, April 24.—The Italian government has decided to add another ship to its squadron in Cuban waters.

War Extras in London.

London, April 24.—The newspapers here are issuing war extras, but with little news in them beyond the fact that Morro castle opened fire on the United States fleet.

To Graduate West Pointers.

Newburgh, N. Y., April 24.—It is reported that West Point cadets of the first class of cadets will be graduated on Tuesday.

It Takes Money to Run an Up-to-Date University.

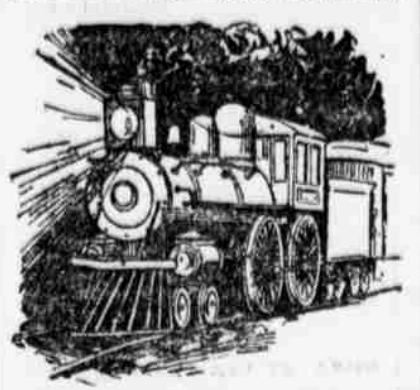
The statement of President Harper, of Chicago university, has asked for \$5,000,000 more endowment in order to place that institution on a sound financial basis will give the public an idea of the amount of money necessary to run a modern university of the first class. Chicago university has been considered the most fortunate of American colleges. It is one of the very youngest of the educational institutions in this country, but through the liberality of its founder and friends it has already received in endowment, buildings and equipment of about \$12,000,000.

But notwithstanding these generous sums it is announced that there is a deficit annually of nearly \$200,000, and that the only way to make the income equal the outgo is to add several millions of dollars to the endowment. The cost of running a great university these days comes up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. The money laid out annually by Harvard, Pennsylvania, Yale, Cornell or Chicago

ON THE RAIL. CARPETS. WALL PAPERS.

Railway Men and Travelers Rely on Munyon.

A. M. Barnum, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, is the sole Agent of the Queen and Crescent Route, and formerly



A prominent business man of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cured me and also several of my friends to whom I gave some of that great remedy. Before your agency was established on the coast I was compelled to send East for supplies of your remedies, but have always kept them on hand for the benefit of myself and friends. I carry a pocket case in my valise when traveling in case any of my chances acquaintances should need assistance. I have frequently given away some of the remedies to people in distress. I have great faith in Munyon's remedies."

Rheumatism is known as the stubbornest of diseases. It will not succumb to any kind of medicine except the right kind. Munyon has the right kind, and cures ninety-five per cent of all cases submitted to his treatment. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. For each disease a separate cure for each disease. For the Rheumatism, 25 cents a vial. Personal letters for free medical advice for any disease.

BASE BALL.

National League.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

	W.	L.	Per
Baltimore	5	1	.833
Cincinnati	4	1	.800
Chicago	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Boston	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333
New York	2	5	.286
Louisville	2	6	.250
St. Louis	1	4	.200

Sunday Games.

	R.H.E.
At St. Louis	2 0 0 1 0 2 1 0-13 17 1
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-11 11 1
Batteries: Conner and O'Connor; Frazer, Magee, Wilson and Dexter.	
At Louisville	R.H.E.
Cleveland	2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0-9 12 2
Louisville	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 6 2
Batteries: Conner and O'Connor; Frazer, Magee, Wilson and Dexter.	
At Cincinnati	R.H.E.
Cincinnati	2 0 0 1 0 2 1 0-13 17 1
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-11 11 1
Batteries: Conner and O'Connor; Frazer, Magee, Wilson and Dexter.	

City of Washington Arrives.

New York, April 24.—The steamer City of Washington, from Havana, arrived today, bringing 5 Cuban passengers, two-thirds of them women and children. She was the last vessel to leave Havana before the United States fleet established the blockade, having departed last Wednesday. She brought 1,050,000 francs of French gold, and a general cargo.

Wm. Gordon Appointed Maj.-Gen.

New Orleans, La., April 24.—The United Confederate veterans have decided to ask the president to appoint General J. B. Gordon, major general of volunteers, General Gordon is the ranking surviving general of the Confederate army.

Fears for Consul Frink.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 24.—Mrs. Lee Vogel, mother of Mrs. Frink, wife of the United States consul, Africko T. Frink, at Baracoa, Cuba, fears for the safety of the consul and family.

More Projectiles Wanted.

Reading, Pa., April 24.—Orders were received today at the Carpenter Steel works to hasten another shipment of 25-inch projectiles. All the workmen reported for duty today and extra efforts are being made to fill all the government orders.

South American Will Be Neutral.

Washington, April 24.—The representatives of the various South American republics are daily expecting proclamations from their governments announcing their neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain.

Wanamaker's Regiment Popular.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The applications for enlistment in the regiment which John Wanamaker is organizing for autumn are the complement of men which will be required.

Col. Noshy Wants to Fight.

Alexandria, Va., April 24.—Colonel John S. Mosby, telegraphing from San Francisco that he wants to raise and take to Cuba a battalion of cavalrymen for special service.

Haven't Sailed Yet.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 24.—All the Spanish warships are still here. There are no signs of their immediate departure.

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